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THE TIMES DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1905.

## The President's Doctrine:

In his brief, but pointed inaugural address President Roosevelt spoke of our duty to ourselves and to our neighbors and he summed it all up when he said that "while we must ever be careful to refrain from wronging others we must be no less insistent that we are not ourselves wronged." That is the sum and substance of national duty. We have no right to wrong others; we have no right to wrong ourselves; we have no right to submit to wrongs. While showing justice to others we must demand We cannot do justice for ourselves. otherwise and yet maintain our own self-We must neither inflict injury nor permit injury to be inflicted upon our-

Mr. Roosevelt did well also to emphasize that this nation is an exemplar in the high art of self-government and that there is a responsibility upon us to to the world that a Democratic form of government is the best form of government and that popular rule may successful. "If we fail," said he, "the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rot to its indutions, and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is to-day, and to the generations Thus far our Republic been in the main successful and it would be a disgrace to us as a nation if we should suffer it to fall. But let us mber that self-government is a mat-

ter of individual concern. The stream cannot rise higher than its source; the government cannot be better than the people; the people as a whole cannot be better than the individuals in the collection. Self-government, implies individual self-control. National character is nothing more than the sum up and expression of individual character. as individuals cannot control ourselves, if we do not deal justly with one another as between man and man, if we cannot control our personal affairs, if we must have a "Little Father" in Washington to be our guardian and to keep us from tearing one another to pieces, we are incapable as a nation of self-government and we must have a Czar to rule over us There can be no compromise, no middle ground between monarchy and democracy; we must be the United States of America in the form and character vouchsafed to us by the forefathers, or we must be Russia. It is for the people themselves

One word, greater than all, in conclusion. Thomas Jefferson, in his inauguaddress delivered one hundred years

ral address delivered one hundred years ago, closed in these striking words;
"I shall need, too, the favor of that Being in whose hands we are, who led our fathers, as Israel of old, from their native land and planted them in a country flowing with all the necessities and comforts of life; who has covered our infancy with His providence and our riper years with His wisdom and power, and to whose koodness I ask you to joint in supplications with me that He will so enlighten the minds of your servants, guide their councils and prosper their measures that whatsoever they do shall result in your good, and shall secure to you the peace, friendship and approbation of all nations."

Theodore Roosevelt, in his inaugural address, delivered yesterday, put the same thought first: "No people on earth," said he, "have more cause to be thank ful than ourselves and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in ou own strength but with gratitude to the Giver of Good, who has blessed us with conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well being

This nation has prospered because it has been a God-fearing nation, because It has made the Bible the basis of its code of morals and of government, because it has recognized God as the supreme ruler, and because it has dealt with itself and with the nations of the earth according to the divine principle God is the Lord.

## From Simplicity to Pomp.

President Roosevelt was inaugurated yesterday with great "pomp and circumstance." There was a spectacular procession with banners and brass bands and all the attractions of a circus parade barring the wild animals and the steam piano. There were hundreds of thousands when the President took the oath of office he looked upon the upturned faces of a multitude. The newspapers of to-day | beautiful and classic music. print page after page of descriptive articles, later on the weekly papers will show it in pictures and then the maga- three Cleero made his celebrated oration

with the inauguration of Thomas Jof-National Intelligencer, the leading newspaper of Washington at that time, gave the following report of Mr. Jefferson's nauguration:

the following reports the continuous states and strength of the United States, the oath of office was likewise administered to George Clinton as Vice-President of the United States, the oath of office was likewise administered to George Clinton as Vice-President of the United States. After the delivery of the speech the Bresident was waited on by a large nassemblinge of members of the Legisliture, elitzens and strangers of distinction, and a procession was formed at the Navy Yard, composed of the several mechanics engaged, which marched to military music, displaying with considerable taste the various insignia of the professions."

On the 14th of March following, the Beston now-spapers heard the news and miniounced Mr. Jefferson's appointments, one of them adding that "We understand these appointments have received the unaninous sanction of the Senate."

An account more in detail was given

An account more in detail was given n July by Augustus Foster, British minister in Washington at the time. In one

of his letters home he said: of his letters home he said:

"I don't know whether I have, yet transmitted to you an account of the installation of the successor of Montegima in hist March. On the 4th he proceeded on horseback from the Paince, which is of white stone and the largest building here, and attended by his secretary and groom, rode up the long avenue of Pennsylvania to the Capitol, which is an unanished rival in stone of the Roman building of that name, and drossed in black and slik stockings, delivered a speech of some longth to a mixed assembly of senators, populace, representatives and ladies. It was too low spoken to be heard well. He then kissed the Book and swore before the Chief Justice to be faithful to the Constitution, then howed and retired its before. When he received all who chose lattended the levee, and even toward the close blacks and dirty boys drunk his wine, and loljed upon his couches before us all. There was nothing dignified in the whole affair."

There is "Jeffersonian simplicity" in Aon't know whether I have.

There is "Jeffersonian simplicity" all its beauty. But we have outgrown it. We are a great nation now, and we must do as other great nations do when w install our chief ruler. We talk a great "simple life," but we like a good show. Jeffersonian simplicity will not do for an era of Roosovelilsm.

## A Study in Achievement.

Dr. Osler's famous statement that man ls at his best before he reaches the age of forty; that he begins to decline from that time, and that he is positively useless at sixty, has caused some of us to make investigations to see if the statement is justified by history. For the purpose of study, we submit the following

Washington was forty-nine years old when Cornwallis surrendered to him at Yorktown, and President of the United States at fifty-seven. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration

of Independence at the early age of thirty-three. At forty-eight Henry Clay was appoint-

ed Secretary of State. Alexander Hamilton matured at a very early age, and at forty-two was in the

heydey of his career. Patrick Henry made his celebrated speech in St. John's Church at thirty-

At forty-six John Marshall was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States the first time at fifty-two, and U. S. Grant was forty-three

at Appomattox. General Robert E. Lee was fifty-six years old in 1863, when he was at the high tide of his success.

Stonewall Jackson was thirty-nine when he was killed at Chancelloraville,

Jefferson Davis was President of the Confederate States at fifty-three, and William McKinley was President of the United States at the same age.

Daniel Webster reached the fulness of his intellectual strength at sixty-one. Commodore Maury wrote his great phy-

When Napoleon fought the battle of Austerlitz, and was at the very planacle of his power, he was thirty-six, and Wellington was forty-six at the battle of

Alexander the Great conquered Persia at the precoclous age of twenty-five, and Scipio Africanus conquered Carthage at thirty-two.

Caesar was master of Gaul at forty-two. Columbus discovered America at forty

Cromwell was Protector of England at fifty-four.

Pitt was the wonder of all, having been appointed Prime Minister of England at the very early age of twenty

Bismarck conquered France and was appointed Chancellor of the German empire at fifty-six.

Frederick the Great reached his greatest power at forty-four years of age. Turning to literary men, we find that they, too, did some of their best work

at a very early age. Sheridan wrote "The Rivals" at twentyfour, and Lord Byron wrote "Childe

Harold" at the same agt. Scott brought out the "Waverly Novels"

At thirty-seven Shakespeare had produced "Hamlet" and many others of his

well known plays.

Tennyson wrote "In Memoriam" at forty-one, and Longfellow "Evangeline"

Our own Edgar Allan Poe wrote his most original and popular poem, "The Rayen," at thirty-six. Macaulay produced his "History of Eng-

land" at forty-eight, and Victor Hugo wrote "Les Miscrables" at sixty. Michael Angelo was probably at his

best at sixty, though he produced much fine work many years after this. Sir Isaac Newton published mut clabo rated the laws of gravitation at fortythree, and Jenner used vaccination suc

cessfully at forty-seven. At forty-four Morse demonstrated the telegraph successfully, and at forty-two Fulton ran the first steamboat,

Mozart died at the early age of thirtyave, and within his short life had en riched the world by some of the most

At thirty-three Demosthenes delivered the first of his Philippies, and at fortyagainst Cataline,

In what strange contrast all this is The enumeration could be extended in-

mon, some older and some younger, than those mentioned. But this is n representative list, and shows the average age of distinction to be forty-three However, averages are often misleading, and history undoubtedly shows that some of the world's greatest achievements were by men in age far advanced beyond the limit which Dr. Osier has fixed. More-over, we all know that the great affairs of the world to-day are carried on for the most part by men past forty. It is all in the man. Some men develop early and wear out early; but the man who has preserved his health and occupied his time well is in position to accomplish far more between the ages of forty and sixty than between the ages of twenty and forty. It not, then training and experience count for nothing.

## A Significant Movement.

The work of the Co-operative Education Commission for a State-wide campaign in May is striking a responsive chord all over Virginia. Thoughtful men are beginning to see clearly that the most vital interest of the Commonwealth centre in the country school; and it is not surprising that a concerted movement for the strengthening of an institution so pregnant with vast possibilities should enlist the enthusiastic support of all who love their State. The plan contemplates, at least, one

good dinner on the ground for all the people. A large number of our ables n the campaign, and already many favorable replies are coming in. the speakers already listed are Drs. Alderman, Kent and Stone, of the Uni versity; Governor Montague, Mr. Swanson, Dr. W. W. Smith and Professo Armstrong, of Lynchburg; Hon, J. Alston Cabell; Rev. H. P. Atkins, Rev. W. A dent F. W. Boatwright, Dr. S. C. Mitchell Rov. James Cannon, Jr., Hon. James R Caton, President Denny, Superintendent

all-day meeting in every county, with s

Quarles, of Washington and Lee Taylor Ellyson, Secretary F. P. Brent Rev. E. L. Grace, Rev. Carl E. Grammer, J. A. McGllyray, Hon. John T. Hon. James P. Harrison, Super intendent George H. Hulvey, Hon. C. T. Bland, Hon. Eppa Hunton, Jr., Superintendents J. D. Eggleston, Jr., W. J. Ed-Richard McIlwaine, President J. A. More head, Professor C. B. Cannaday, Drs. Painter and Fox, of Roanoke College; Hon Walton Moore, General Scott Shipp and Colonel Nichols, of V. M. I.; Dr. Southall, Dr. Bruce R. Payne Professors Stubbs, Louthan, Wharton, Hall and Bishop of William and Mary; John Garland Pollard, Professo G. T. Surface, of Emory; Superintendent John T. West, Dr. Gavin Rawls, Dr. O. B. Sears, Professor Edgar Sydenstricker, Professor C. E. Vawter, Jr., Hon, F T: West, Rev. Robb White, Hon, Joseph E. Willard and Hon, H. St. George Tuck-

Names of other speakers will be given later. The entire cost of the campaign will be provided for by subscriptions from public-spirited Virginians, Mr. Thomas Branch McAdams, of Richmond, is chairman of the Finance Committee, and the work is making fine progress.

## The Gas Works.

At the meeting of the Council to-morrow night the Committee on Light will ask for an appropriation of \$2,000 for expert examination of the gas works. It was first proposed to appropriate \$900 for this purpose, but the chairman of the committee thinks that that amount would porary and unstable. be insufficient and the larger sum will

The appropriation should by all means be made. There should be a thorough examination of the plant by an expert who knows his business and we should have the services of the best. Manifestly there is something wrong with the gas works and it is the city's business to find out what it is.

Let us get at the bottom of the trouble remedy.

#### Pollard's Code.

The Virginia Code, 1904, edited by Hon. John Garland Pollard, under legislative authority, contains all of the general statutes of the Commonwealth now in force. It is not a mere collection and classification of statutes as former codes nave been, but is a commentary upon the statutes. Following each section are explanatory notes, in which are collected all the cases where the statute has been brought in question before the courts. This feature, which no other Virginia Code has ever possessed, is of peculiar inasmuch as the construction value, placed upon a statute by the courts is practically a part of the statute itself, The work is in two volumes, and contains about three thousand pages, closely printed. Mr. Pollard's notes alone would all two ordinary volumes. The minute index and the classified notes make the contents of the volumes easily accessible to the layman as well as the lawyer,

The work is now in universal use by the courts and the lawyers, and has superseded all other codes.

Former codes appeared in 1819, 1849, 1860, 1873 and 1887. Although the work contains more than

twice as much matter as the Code of 1887, the cost of its production was only





\$20,000, while the cost of the Code of 1887

Mr. Pollard's work has been highly commended by bench and bar.

The Supreme Court of Appenis says that the work is most valuable and accurate, and that it will greatly lighten their abors. The work is officially cited by the court in its opinions.

Hon. Harry St. George Tucker pronounces it an admirable plece of work and indispensable to every Virginia law-

Hon. R. T. Barton says that there is no book in print quite so useful to the Virginia lawyer, and that the work is admirably conceived and constructed. Hon. Alfred P. Thom says that Mr. Pollard has performed great service in the interest of the profession.

Professor Martin P. Burks, Washington and Lee University, says that it is the most useful book for the Virginia lawyer that has appeared in his recollection.

Mr. George Bryan says, in the Virginia Law Register, that it is far and away the best code the State has ever had and the work is monumental in its na-

Hon. A. C. Braxton says that it is probably the most valuable publication to Virginia lawyers that has appeared in his day.

We congratulate Mr. Pollard on his success. He is a hard student and a faithful worker, and all his work is done thor-

## The Supreme Possession.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

(Charity never faileth; but whether there be prophecies they shall fall; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there he knowledge it shall vanish away. \* \* Now abideth, faith, hope, charity; those three, but the greatest of these is charity. 12 Cor. xiii.

What is the supreme good? You have your life before you, and only once can

your life before your and only once can you live it. What is the noblest object of desire, the supreme gift to covet? St Paul gives us his verdict. He had been speaking of faith only a moment before. If I love all faith so that I can remove nountains, and love not charity; I am nothing." He deliberately contracts them "Now, abideth faith, hope, charity," and without a moment's hesitation, the

decision falls, "the greatest of these is charity." Charity (or love) was not St. Paul's strong point. Then why does he single it out as the supreme possession? He gives us the renson: It endures. He runs over the list of things men desire, and shows that they were all fleeting, tem-

It was a great thing in those days to be a prophet. For four hundred years God had not spoken by any prophet, and men were waiting wistfully for one to arise to bring them the long expected message from the King of Kings. The Bible is full of prophecies. One by one they have "failed;" that is, being fulfilled their work is done; they only minister to the faith of the devout.

Another thing greatly coveted in St. ascertain the cause and apply the Paul's day, was "tongues." But "they shall cease." Take it in any sense you like, they have ceased. Consider the words in which this text, was written-Greek. It is gone. Take the Latin, the other great tongue of that day. It ceased long ago. Look at the Indian language. It is censing. The language of Wales, of Iretand, of the Scotish Highland is dying before our eyes.

St. Paul goes further, and with even greater boldness adds: "Whether there be knowledge it shall vanish away." The wisdom of the ancients, where is it? It is wholly gone. A school boy of to-day, knows more than Sir Isaac Newton did His knowledge has vanished away,

You may buy the old editions of the great encyclopaedius for a few pence. Their knowledge has vanished away. Look how the coach has been superseded by the one of steam, and now we hear that electricity will take the place of steam. In every branch of science and

philosophy it is the same.
Tell me something that will last! Many
things covered in this world St. Paul
did not even condescend to name. He did

last. Covet, therefore, that everlasting gift; that one thing which is certain to stand; that one coinage which will pass current in the eternal universe, when all other coins shall be useless or dishenered. Love must be eternal. For God is love. The test of religion, and the final test, will be love. Not what I have believed; not what I have done; not what I have achieved; but how I have loved, and, in loving, discharged the common charities

It cannot be otherwise. In that droad day when the Son of Man shall have the nations of the world gathered before him, we shall thus be judged. The spectacle itself the dual light of it, will silently judge each one. There will be those whom we have met and helped in Ifis name or the unpitied multitude whom we neglected or despised. No other witness need be summoned. No other charge han want of love shall be preferred. Will you try to read this chapter once

week for the next three months? It is o gain the greatest thing in the world, and it is to receive a possession which shall last when all else disappears. Read it; ponder it well, and then practice it! And may God add His blessing!

Just why it is so no one except a railond man can explain, but the fact is that all trains coming out of Washington or a week before and a week after inauguration day are hours behind time.

The literary world would certainly have been poorer if the Czar had used the Osler chloroform remedy on Count Tolsto when that good man reached the age of

wanted to knock Brooklyn used to call it the "boarding-house of New York." Now, they simply refer to it as the home of Representative Baker.

ened to rear a statue to the savier of her country, it is interesting to think that I will be a statue of Hon, John Hay.

A New York business man has had his tongue removed in order to save his life. But suppose, in addition to everythin, else, he had been a woman!

Since Japan has demonstrated how well she understands the art of killing, the world, for the first time, concedes that she is civilized.

Alleged "pure apple cider," the grin reaper and wood alcohol whiskey seemed to have formed a strictly business con-

And while he is at it the President will no doubt give the Constitution of the United States an opportunity to stand

It is unofficially stated that the nev Republican Senator from Missouri failed to attend the inauguration festivities. General Stoessel is a here all right.

Nothing short of a hero would have gone back to Russia under the circumstances. The Daglish Parliament is also standing pat and, strange to say, the movement s not favored by the Irish members.

The Richmond contingent, or such of it as can navigate, will begin to reach home from Washington this evening.

Two hundred and seventy-five thousand plows will be cutting through the soil of old Virginia this week. Luckily the Che Foo liar is too far

from the present Manchurlan operations to be of any service. Commissioner Garfield appears to have discovered that the beef trust is not quite

as black as it was roasted. March came in like a lamb all right enough, but it attempted a zoological

The pouring of Standard Oil on the Kansas waters has anything but a calming effect.

Spring isn't quite here, but we having a fairly good imitation of it, Washington hotel companies are expected to declare a dividend this week. Gorky was deported because the Czar

did not like his deportment. Mr. Roosevelt is wearing his own patent leathers this morning.

Ho's the first President by proxy to

One Editor Satisfied Anyhow. Thus far the Logistature has gone along very nicely. No objectionable laws have been enacted and there have been no scandalous scenes like unto those we read about when one Russell was at the head of the State government.—Lexington (N. C.) Dispatch.

# PLENTY OF PROOF From People You Know, From Richmond Citizens.

things covered in this world St, Paul did not even condescend to name. He did not mention money or fame, or power, or art; but he picked out the great things of this time, and then brushed them aside. He had no charge against these things in themselves. All he said was that they would not last. They were great things, but not supreme things. There were things beyond and above them, what we are, siretched past what we, do, far once, it is especially adapted to take the Biters at once, it is especially adapted to your particular case. For over 50 years it herefore. Nothing that it centains or of an immortal. We know but little about the conditions of the life to cops. But thought to face things that its immortal.

We know but little about the conditions of the life to cops. But thought to take things are graines. Vomiting, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Colds or Ls.

Gripps.

## A BUSINESS MAN

who regularly lays aside something in a savings bank—aside from his business banking—is making wise provision for the future.

Suppose something should happen to you. The chain of routine is not picked up readily by another—business details are often complex—a business is often an uncertain asset.

The Savings Account means instant Cash.

This is only one of many reasons per cent. Write for our plan—"Banking by Mail."

National Bank. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, Richmond, Va.

stant Cash.

# QUERIES AND AN SWERS

1. Are Virginia bonds quoted at par?
2. Who was the man that "carried the message to Garcia," and what State was he from?

1. No. They are quoted now at 96. 2. He was Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew S. Rowan. He was born in Virginia in 1860, and was graduated from West Point

#### Personal Property. Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir.—Will you let me know through your Queries and Answers the following: What are the rights of a married man to the personal property of him and his wife, when he paid for all. Oblige, OLD SUBSCRIBER. oral army?

If the husband paid for it, the prop-

#### A Deserter.

Please answer in the columns of The Times-Dispatch, what can be done with a man who leaves his home without a cause, and leaves twice inside of two years and stops within a half or mile of home. And also what can be done with the ones who take him in.

SUBSCRUEER.

If he is a husband and father he can be made to support his wife and children. There is a Virginia law to that effect.

#### Free Hospital.

Will you please tell me whether we have any hospital in the State of Virginia for poor people unable to furnish themselves with necessary comforts? It not any in State, is there any in United States for same purpose?

There is a hospital in Richmond, where indigent sick persons are treated free of cost. It is the Sheltering Arms, one of our noblest charities.

## The First Flag.

Sir.—Please answer the following query in your next issue: Who made the first United States flag? READER, It is attributed to Betsy Ross, of Phila

## The V. M. I.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch Sir.—(i) Whom do you apply to for a full course in the V. M. 1.? (2) What does it cost to attend the Naval School at Annapolis? (1) White to General Scott Shipp,

M. I., Lexington, Va., for information. (2) It costs nothing, but you must be appointed by the government,

#### Vote for President. Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-Will you kindly publish in your "Query and Answers" the total popular vote cast for the office of President of the United States on the 8th day of November, 1904, and oblige, X. Y. Roosevelt, 7,629,332; Parker, 5,679,641; Debs. (Socialist) 402,150; Swallow, (Pro.) 258,847; Watson, (Pop.) 133,258.

## The Age of Majority.

A. READER. There is no difference in law. Twenty-one is the age of majority for both men and women. Under that age either a boy or girl is a minor;

## The Seasons.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch; Sir.—To settle a dispute, will you kindly answer in your query column whether I am correct or not. I say that while it is whiter in North America, it is summer in South America, and while it is summer in North America it is winter in South America; also please expiain why. Yours truly, A SUBSCRIBER.

"Subscriber" is right. Reason: That part of the earth north of the equator

receives the sun's rays from vertical to nearly vertical during, our summer solstice, which begins June 21st, while the southern hemisphere being turned away receives the rays slantingly and consequently less heat, or winter. These conditions are reversed during our winter solstice, when in the southern hemis phere, though the months are those commonly associated by us with winter, summer or period of greatest heat is ne-

## Licenses.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir.-1. Does a person selling spices, extracts, patent medicines, soaps, etc., from house to house require a license in order to dispase a person require a license at take small kodak pictures for pay, if he does not set up a studio or make a regular business of the studio of the stu

obtained.

A SUBSCRIBER.

To do the business described, in the city of Richmond, requires two licenses.

State license, good in Richmond only, 3250. City license, good in Richmond only, 4100. 2. Taking photographs or pictures by

any process for competition, requires two

State license, good in Richmond only, City license, minimum of Rich-\$50.76. Cit mond, \$20.

3. All of these licenses are issued by the Commissioner of Revenue and City Treasurer jointly, for the State, and Com-sioner and Collector jointly, for the city

Government Claims. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—Please inform me under what con-diflons can a citizen of this State get pay for property destroyed by the Fed-

A CONSTANT READER. Consult your congressman.

The Sword of Cornwallis. The Sword of Cornwallis, Editor of the Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-What became of the sword of Cornwallis, or rather of General O'Hara, after the surrender at Yorktown? Was it returned after the ceremony of surrender or deposited in some continental armory, or the Virginia State armory?

JAMES L. H.

The sword was sent to General Washington by General O'Hara, but Washington designated General Sinclair to re-Cornwallis.

## The Idle Reporter

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Is or is not "The Idle Reporter"
of The Times-Dispatch a married man
with children? This to settle a dispute Sir.—Is or is not "The idle Reporter" of The Times-Dispatch a married man with children? This to settle a dispute that runs high on the yea and may of it. One side contends that he could not know so much about a "Commander-in-Chief" unless he had one. The other side says Home, Sweet Home, was written by a man who never had a home, and that Goldsmith, knowing nothing of domestid happiness, has given us the best pictures of it; etc. Answer in The Times-Dispatch.

We hate to expose him, but the fact s that the "Idio Reporter" is a man

## Why Milk Will Not Churn

My Milk Will Folder with the Bir,—Will you please state in your query column why at some time milk will not churn? Is there any remedy that will make it churn? We have been unable to get any butter from our cows' milk for three weeks; have kept the milk in to get any butter from the constitution of three weeks; have kept the milk in the same place and in the same vessels and that it the same temperature as before, and have also been feeding the same feed and gave the cows the same treatment as before. You will greatly, oblige us if you will give us some information.

The difficulty in getting the cream to churning properly is probably in the improper handling of the cream and churning. It the first place, the vessels should be sterilized with boiling water before putting milk into them. The cream should be skimmed when it is slightly sour, no milk should be put with the cream, as it causes the cream to sour too rapidly, The cream should be kept at a temperature of about 60 degrees for fifteen or twenty-four hours before churning. No fresh cream should be mixed with the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Why is it that a man is not considered grown until he is twenty-one years old and a young lady is consideryears old and a young lady is considered grown at the age of eighteen. Why is it that the man has three years differing the man has three years differing the consideration of the churning time. The years of the and a smooth, glossy appearance, some what thick. Then before churning it should be warmed to a temperature of 61 dethis may be done by setting the cream jar in a tub of water, gradually warming it up to this temperature. This should not be guessed at; every one can secure a dairy thermometer at the sum of % cents. Never pour hot water into the cream to raise the temperature, 12 the period of lactation is old, the temperature of churning the cream should be increased several degrees. Under these conditions butter should come in thirty

# "Only a Cough"

If neglected may become chronic and lead to bronchial aliments or consumption. Dr. David's Cough Syrup is a cold and cough nipper, it is no is a cold and cough aloper, it is no experiment, it has been rived and tested by thousands of sufferers and never found wanting, when taken for old coughs, ney coughs, night coughs and all forms of bronchial affections. It is a coigh syrup that is used by hundreds of families exclusively. Sold everywhere. sively. Sold everywhere,

Large Bottle 25c OWENS & MINOR

DRUG CO., Richmond, - Virginia.